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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +39°C. Minimum +15°C.
Sun sets today at 6.56 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 5.3 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Splazar
Hotel; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e
Naw near Park Cinema; Kabul
International Airport.

VOL. III, NO. 123

KABUL, MONDAY, JULY 27, 1954. (ASAD 5, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Prime Minister Outlines Five-Point Programme For Provincial Governors

KABUL, July 27.—PRIME Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf has sent a 5-point directive to all provincial Governors. The Prime Minister, in this circular despatched to the Governors of the 28 subdivisions in the country, has outlined a number of basic points relating to the government's duty in promoting public welfare and raising material and moral standards in the country.

Dr. Yousuf has asked the provincial governors not to consider themselves superior to the people and nor to remain so unapproachable and aloof that direct contacts between them and the people may be impossible.

He has urged them to keep a constant and strict watch upon their subordinates and to bring them to book as soon as they are found to be neglecting their duties.

The Prime Minister has stressed the fact that if any subordinate officer is discovered to be engaged in illegal activities due to the carelessness of the governor, the government will consider the latter to be an accessory to the acts.

He has also directed them to visit the different parts of the province at least three times every year in order to obtain close and firsthand information about conditions in the area. These tours of inspection, the Prime Minister has emphasised, should be accompanied by action in removing discrepancies and defects in the administration.

If the remedy is beyond their own administrative means and prerogatives, then the complaint should be brought to the notice of the competent authorities for redress.

The Prime Minister has also ordered all governors to submit two reports to him, one at the beginning and the second in the middle of the year, on the situation in their respective provinces and the task accomplished during the period under report.

He has informed them that the Ministry of Interior has been ordered to send trustworthy officials to the provinces at least once a year for on-the-spot inspection and that arrangements are being made for a team of officials of the Prime Minister's office to do so once a year and report back their findings to the Prime Minister.

The second point in the directive stresses the fact that most cases of breach of the public peace are due either to carelessness on the part of the local officials or their selfish interests.

If justice is promptly and equitably met out to the parties and the culprits are punished by the governors without fear or favour, then such cases will be reduced to the minimum.

The third point stresses the role of the provincial governors in spreading education by close and personal inspection of the local schools, encouragement of the populace to associate themselves with building new schools and the collection of voluntary contributions, if the people are willing to pay, with the help of committees elected by the people themselves.

The Prime Minister has strictly enjoined upon the governors not to force the people to pay such contributions.

In the fourth point, the Prime Minister has urged the governors to watch closely over the recovery of taxes and dues from the people so that irregularities may be prevented.

The fifth and last point in the directive deals with the rebuild-

ing of villages, towns and roads and the development of agriculture.

In this regard the Prime Minister has expressed his conviction that the greater part of the improvement projects in towns and villages could be carried out by the people themselves with the means available within the country.

He has asked the governors and provincial officials to abandon the mistaken idea that even the smallest jobs must be accomplished under the Government's development programme.

The officials, he has suggested, should educate and guide the people in this regard.

3 Persons Killed As Bomb Thrown In Georgetown Home

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, July 2. (Reuter).—An Indian woman and two of her children were killed when a bomb was thrown into their home near here early yesterday, only a few hours after the end of a five-month-old sugar strike which had cost many lives.

One of the children was a month-old baby.

The latest incident brought to 12 the number of Indians who have died from terrorist bombs during the past three weeks.

The death toll for five and a half months of racial violence is now estimated around 155.

The bomb, tossed into the Indian woman's home at McDoom village, some two miles south of Georgetown, killed her and her baby instantly. Her three-year-old daughter died at the city hospital without regaining consciousness.

Cyprus Will Use Force If UN Fails, Makarios Quoted

MOSCOW, July 2. (Reuter).—The Soviet News Agency Tass yesterday quoted President Makarios of Cyprus as telling it that if the United Nations forces in Cyprus did not succeed in normalising the situation on the island "we shall have to use force unfortunately."

The Cyprus government, however, did not wish to use force, he told a correspondent of the agency in Nicosia.

President Makarios said the Cyprus problem was not in itself complicated, but "foreign interference for selfish ends complicated it extremely."

There was a constant threat of foreign invasion.

President Makarios expressed appreciation of a speech in Moscow on July 8 by Khrushchov, the Soviet Prime Minister, which he described as "a serious warning to those forces that without any legal foundation whatever want to impose their conditions on the people of Cyprus."

His words, President Makarios said, "like previous statements of the Soviet government, have been a powerful obstacles in the path of those forces that would like to impose a settlement of the Cyprus question in accordance with their self-seeking ends."

DR. POPAL RECEIVES EDUCATION MEDAL

KABUL, July 27.—The Education Medal, 1st Class, conferred by His Majesty the King upon Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal in recognition of his services to the cause of education in Afghanistan, was delivered to him by Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister at Sadarat yesterday morning.

The award was made on the Prime Minister's suggestion.

A "vigilante" force of Indians and Africans who rushed to the spot saw a man driving off on a motorcycle and later reported they had "captured" him.

A second man was also held, but a third believed to be involved in the explosion plunged into a trench and disappeared into the thick sugarcane fields.

USSR Calls For Geneva-Type Conference To Discuss Laos

MOSCOW, July 27. (Tass).—THE Soviet government has proposed that an international conference of 14 states in Laos be convened in August this year.

In view of the continuing deterioration of situation in Laos, the Soviet government has proposed to the governments of all countries signatories of the Geneva agreements, to discuss pressing measures which would safeguard a peaceful settlement in that country in conformity with the Geneva agreements of 1962, the strict and undeviating compliance with these agreements by all states concerned.

The Soviet Union's proposal points out that the conference could be held in Geneva or in any other city acceptable for all parties at the conference.

The Soviet government points out that a negative attitude of other states to this proposal would place it in a position, when it will be compelled to consider the question of the possibility of the Soviet Union discharging the function of co-Chairman, in as much as the role of co-Chairman is being rendered useless and fictitious.

U.S. State Department sources said that the Soviet proposal for a 14-nation conference on Laos would be unacceptable until two pre-conditions had been fulfilled. The conditions were:

1. Prince Souvanna Phouma must be recognised as Prime Minister of Laos not merely as leader of one of the three factions in Laos.

2. The Pathet Lao forces must withdraw to the positions they occupied before they opened their attacks in the Plain of Jars.

In London, the British Foreign Office is studying the Soviet Union's latest proposal for a new Geneva-type Laos conference in August, officials said.

But they declined further comment on the proposal, which was conveyed to the British government privately late last week and announced on Moscow radio Sunday.

Diplomatic observers noted that the Moscow announcement had warned that the Soviet government would have to review its chairmanship of the 1962 Geneva conference on Laotian neutrality

because of the "negative stand" taken by other states.

The observers said that the British government would be loath to see any Soviet withdrawal from the chairmanship which they share together.

As far as the conference reconvening proposal itself is concerned, observers recalled that the United States and Britain had previously put conditions for attending any full-scale 14-power conference on Laotian neutrality.

Bulgarian Mission Arrives In Kabul On Goodwill Visit

KABUL, July 27.—On the invitation of the Afghan National Assembly a 5-man Bulgarian Parliamentary Mission headed by Mr. Nikolai Georgiev, First Vice-President of the Bulgarian National Assembly and member of the Central Committee of the Agriculturists' Union of Bulgaria, arrived in Kabul yesterday morning for an 8-day goodwill visit to Afghanistan.

They were received at the airport by Mr. Wali Mohammad Rahimi, the First Vice-President and Dr. Hashmatulla, the Second Vice-President of the Afghan National Assembly, the Secretaries of the National Assembly, a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ambassador of Bulgaria together with the officials of the Bulgarian Embassy in Kabul.

Mr. Rahimi welcomed the Bulgarian visitors to Kabul and expressed the hope that their brief stay in Afghanistan would be a pleasant one and that such exchanges would further strengthen friendship between the two countries.

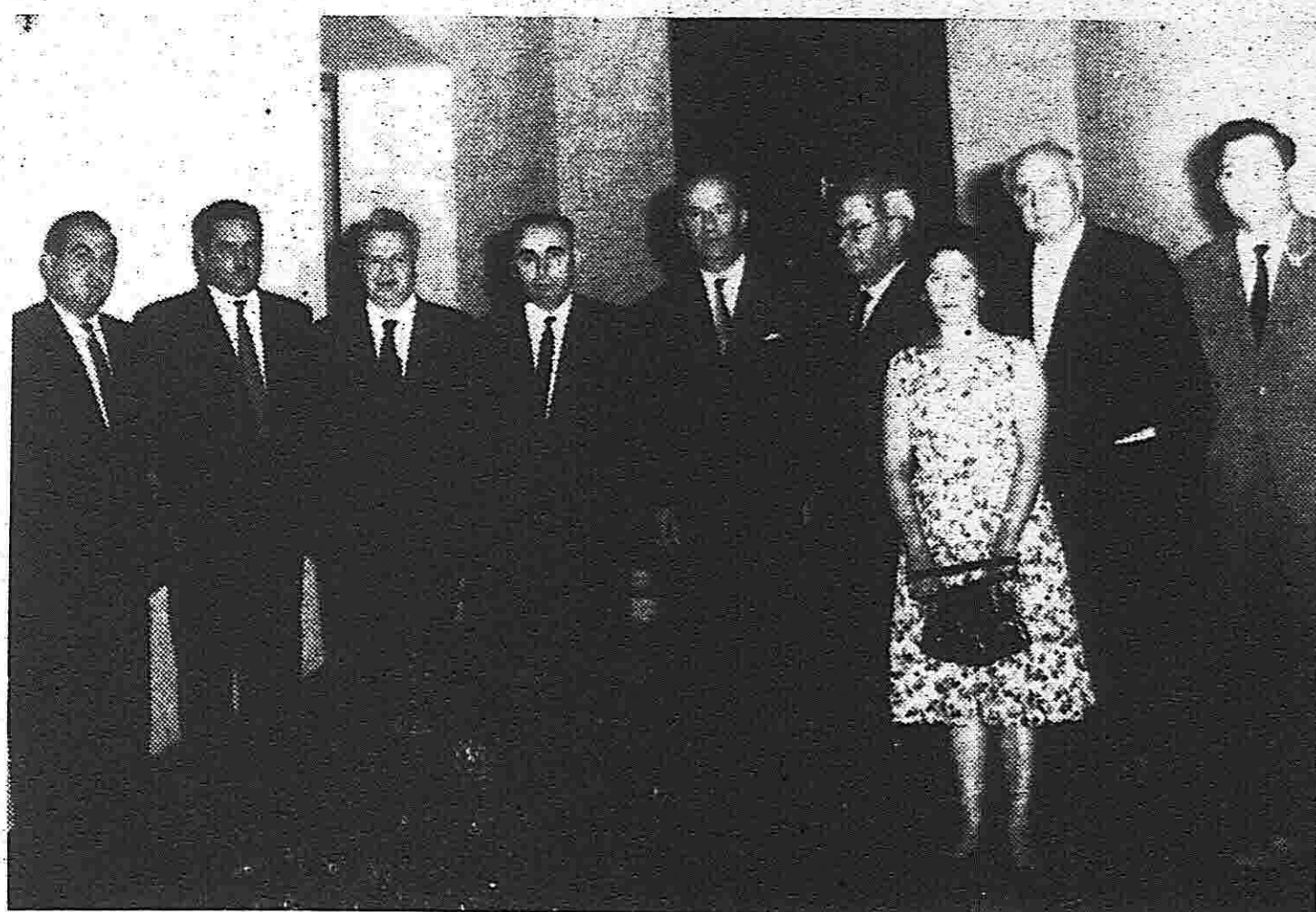
Mr. Georgiev said that he and his companions were gratified at the cordial reception accorded to them in Afghanistan and he wished to convey the best wishes of the Bulgarian Parliament to the Afghan Parliament and through it to the people of Afghanistan.

He stated that the mutual contacts existing between Bulgaria and Afghanistan will not only serve the interests of the two countries, but that they are to the advantage of the whole world. He declared that Afghanistan, under the leadership of His Majesty the King, was following a sensible policy directed towards the strengthening of world peace and that this fact had won the respect of the countries of the world for Afghanistan.

He said that Bulgaria, which respects Afghanistan, wishes speedy and further progress to it. The members of the Bulgarian mission include, in addition to Chairman Georgiev, Dr. Peter Kolrov, Prof. Alexander Obretenov, Avram Avramov, and Mofizie Solemamova.

The Mission called on Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Afghan National Assembly, yesterday afternoon; the two Vice-Presidents of the Assembly and the Bulgarian Ambassador in Kabul were also present.

The Leader of the Mission, accompanied by certain members visited Dilkusha Palace later in the afternoon to sign the Golden Book. They also placed a wreath on the tomb of His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah.



The Bulgarian Parliamentary delegation with the President of Afghan National Assembly at the Assembly Building yesterday.
The two Vice-Presidents of the Afghan National Assembly are also in the picture.

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KABUL TIMES

JULY 27, 1964

Prime Minister's Appeal

Dr. Yousuf's Directives

The fact that the Prime Minister has spelled-out to the public what he has told the government regarding their conduct of affairs means that he is anxious to tell the public that they should see the officials act on the basis of public welfare. It should be remembered that it is not only the conduct of public officials but also the very attitude of the public towards public affairs which could bring about a meaningful and successful change in the life of our nation. The public should take interest in what is being done for them or to them.

It has now become obvious that one of the sole intentions of the government of Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf is to convince the public that the government is their servant and not master. And to do this, we see that the appointment of new governors are made on such a basis to select the type of people to head the affairs of each province so as to implement this policy in the best way possible.

The five-point directives issued by Dr. Mohammad Yousuf to governors are all meant to provide better conditions of living for the people and to alter the view that the government is an unreachable institution conducting its own selfish aims. Now it is for the press and the public themselves to see to what extent these instructions are fulfilled. There has to be reporting of the success and failure of the new venture. The governors should know quite clearly that they cannot go it alone. Their whole team of officials should be as sincere and devoted individuals as the governors themselves are. True enough, that the changes in our country are taking place in a peaceful and orderly manner. But in order to achieve our goals we need the very kind of self-sacrifice and denial that our fathers accepted when they fought for the preservation of the nation's freedom. These are not pure sentimental remarks. What we ask for is a complete necessity to expect to achieve the goals set without which we should not before us.

As the leader of this change, the Prime Minister has time and again expressed his profound conviction in the ability of this nation to get things done. And now that he has submitted specific recommendations to public officials regarding their conduct of affairs, it is for the whole nation to see to what extent such a programme materialises.

Non-Aligned Conference

CLEAR AND UNCHANGED AIMS

BY N. OPCI

Only about two months separate us from the new, augmented conference of non-aligned countries. This period will be occupied by direct political preparation for the new assembly of the leaders of non-aligned countries, and by important international meetings, closely linked with the policy of non-alignment. This refers above all to the recently concluded second all-African summit meeting, which confirmed clearly the general position of freedom-loving Africa on crucial problems of peace, emancipation and development in the world, and to the all-Arab summit meeting, which is likewise expected to have a constructive effect on the strengthening of the world trend of non-alignment.

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS

The preparations for the Cairo assembly are now in the phase of political consultation with the countries in what is known as the zone of augmentation, i.e., the countries which did not participate in the Belgrade Conference, but which should, according to the criteria adopted in Colombo, have a place at the new augmented conference of non-aligned countries. These are mostly on the African continent, where several countries have achieved independence since the Belgrade Conference, and on which there are a number of countries that were not represented at the Belgrade Conference, but supported the course and platform of the policy of independence and non-alignment at the all-African meeting in Addis Ababa last year. With their participation and with the attendance of some other Arab and Latin American countries, and possibly some European ones, the second conference of non-aligned countries may well have doubled the number of delegates to the Belgrade Conference. If this expectation, based on a realistic assessment of the evolution and

changes in the structure and relations of the contemporary world, should come true, the Cairo Conference will constitute extremely important contribution to the new polarisation of the world implying in essence and in perspective a thorough transformation of international relations, which is the ultimate aim of the non-aligned policy.

INTENSIVE EFFORTS

To realise these expectations calls for intensive preparations for the Cairo meeting and for intensive political activity, including efforts to harmonise views as regards the primary and final tasks of the conference, as well as the policy of non-alignment and co-existence. Today, two months before the conference, some people are of the opinion that everything is absolutely clear and that it is exactly known what will happen and what conclusions will be reached in Cairo, while others think that nothing is clear and nothing can be anticipated as yet. These extremes of optimism and pessimism in themselves necessitate wider, deeper and more substantial preparations in the diplomatic and political sphere, along with more detailed elaboration and closer definitions of the ideas, concepts and positions denoting the political philosophy of non-alignment. This task is of great practical importance today, all the more so as the opponents of the policy of non-alignment and co-existence are trying to interpret the aims of this policy (and thus also the aims of the forthcoming conference) in a way which distorts its meaning and essence.

PERMANENT ACTION

Those who have understood and followed the principles and programme of non-alignment from the very beginning, as a process of permanent action aimed at the radical elimination of all forms of

inequality, exploitation, domination, and violence in all spheres of international relations, and as a process of the parallel solution of all the key problems of our times, have no dilemmas or doubts to face. But those who are in fact against the holding of a new conference, but dare not speak their mind, because they would be held in contempt by the overwhelming majority of the emergent countries, are trying to create dilemmas and doubts by calling into question the anti-colonial and anti-imperialistic character of the non-aligned policy, and by limiting the concept and scope of this policy to the range of problems concerned with the struggle for peace, disarmament and co-existence. Their attempt to identify the non-aligned policy with the maintenance of the status quo in social relations throughout the world or, in other words, with a policy excluding the problems of colonialism and of the developing world, is intended to confuse and divide the non-aligned countries, and at the same time to impose their own policy on other countries, as the only way to free the developing world from the heritage of colonialism and imperialist domination.

These assertions of the "critics" are, however, controverted by the provisional agenda of the preliminary meeting in Colombo. The items on this agenda all refer to the urgent problems of the world in general, and of the developing countries in particular, and conspicuous places are assigned to the issues of colonialism, and to anti-imperialist action. The agenda presents a full picture of the concerns and demands engaging the spiritual and material efforts of the adherents of the non-aligned policy, and a clear outline of the motives and character of the forthcoming conference.

EFTA Experience Teaches Valuable Lessons

By Derek Payton-Smith

Much has been heard about the Common Market. The other West European economic organisation is the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). This article sheds light on the activities of EFTA.

Ministers from eight countries, which as a group, spend more per head of population on imports from developing countries than other major trading group, met recently in Edinburgh, the ancient capital of Scotland.

The occasion was one of the regular meetings of the Ministerial Council of EFTA which comprises Austria, Britain, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland. The eighth country, Finland, is as associate member of EFTA.

EFTA began operating in January 1960 with the coming into effect of the seven-nation Stockholm Convention. Throughout its life it has been somewhat overshadowed by the well-publicised achievement of the earlier and larger European trade group, the European Economic Community (EEC). Yet its emergence was a fact of great significance, not just to Europeans themselves, but to all countries that attach importance to international trade.

SECOND TO THE U.S. Consider a few figures. Although their combined population is less than five per cent of the total population of the non-Communist

world, the citizens of the EFTA countries earn ten per cent of its income; in terms of income per head EFTA as a group stands second only to the United States. Furthermore, these wealthy economies are dependent to an unusual degree on foreign trade; for EFTA as a whole the ratio of exports to gross national product is over eighteen per cent as compared with between fifteen and sixteen per cent for the EEC, and far less for America.

This means that the EFTA group constitutes the second largest import market in the world. Their imports in 1963 falling only a little short of those of the EEC which has twice the population.

What EFTA is doing is to create among its members a free trade area in industrial goods (defined very widely to include processed foodstuffs and other products not normally so categorised) by the elimination of tariffs and other obstacles to trade. Tariffs within EFTA are now forty per cent of what they were in 1960 and will have disappeared completely by the end of 1966. The effect has been striking. EFTA countries' imports from one another last year were up by nearly fifty per cent on the 1959 level, yet this has not been achieved by turning away from the rest of the world.

EFTA countries' imports from non-EFTA countries rose by nearly a third during the same period. The Association can fairly claim to have shown itself to be a trade creating, not a trade diverting, mechanism.

EDINBURGH MEETING

The recent meeting at Edinburgh devoted much of its time to consideration of the group's internal affairs. In particular it reviewed the valuable work of the EFTA Economic Development Co-

mittee through which the less industrialised members can draw on the business, technical and administrative experience of their more developed partners, especially in setting up new industries and promoting export. But the ministers also took time to reappraise the results of the recent UN Trade conference and the prospects for the Kennedy Round. EFTA members are keenly aware of the urgency of the trade problems facing less-developed countries. They kept in close touch with one another at Geneva and played a prominent part in the work of the trade conference.

It is, perhaps, significant that the truly novel and constructive proposal to emerge from among the developed countries there—the plan for supplementary finance to counter the effects of unexpected falls in export earnings of developing countries—was evolved by two EFTA countries, Britain and Sweden. Nor should the crucial role played at the conference by British Trade Minister Heath, be forgotten.

50 PER CENT CUT? As for the Kennedy Round, the EFTA countries, as ever, spoke with one voice at Edinburgh. Themselves pioneers in the technique of "linear" tariff cuts they want to see a fifty per cent tariff cut across a very wide range of goods with a bare minimum of exceptions. They see the negotiation as an opportunity to open way for less-developed countries generally recognised that one developed countries themselves.

At the UN Trade Conference it promoting prosperity within the countries as well as a means of opportunities of less-developed markets and widen the export to quick the pace of their industrial advance would be for them to

(Contd. on page 4)

PRESS At a Glance

All the premier dailies published in the capital yesterday carried the text of the speech delivered by Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf at Kabul University Saturday morning. The daily *Islah* carried an editorial entitled "Ability is the best means to advancement".

In our country, said the editorial, the best criterion for our students is their ability and hard work. In fact this reflects the expectations of the responsible members of our government and educational circles.

Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf in his speech at Kabul University pointed this point out: "I give you assurance that in all cases of educational activities—whether in accepting students, in examinations or in sending students abroad—nothing but the ability of students is taken into consideration."

This statement by the Prime Minister, Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, has cleared the way and attitude to be adopted by the university students during their academic careers. As such, a university student should be convinced that there is only one way open to his advancement and that is his ability and hard work.

No criteria of language, clan, city and even family will guarantee the advancement and success of the students. When a university student becomes convinced that no one can be sent abroad for higher education and be given sensitive and key posts unless he is qualified he will not make vain efforts to knock on several doors or see influential persons. It is here that he will conceive his responsibility and come to the conclusion that nothing will help him advance except his ability and excellent record.

The same issue of *Islah* carried a report by its correspondents on the price tags to be fixed on medicines by pharmacies as ordered by the Ministry of Public Health.

The findings of this report reveal that 85 per cent of the present number of pharmacies do not observe the regulations passed by the Ministry of Public Health with regard to the prices of medicines. But during a one-week tour of inspection, the report says, all the pharmacies have been complaining of the regulation and have accused the ministry of not keeping its promises that prices will be raised as the dollar exchange rate exceeds Af. 50.

For some time the dollar rate has not only been raised from Af. 50 to 57 at D'Afghanistan Bank but the bank also provides no dollars for pharmacies to import medicines.

According to one pharmacy, the report adds, medicines are becoming more commercial and in many cases they exert no effect on the patients.

The daily *Islah* also published an article by Dr. Delawar Sahrawardy under the title "The Sovereign and enlightened." Commenting on the recent changes and reforms launched under the wishes of His Majesty the King, and the problems involved in implementing such changes, the article emphasised that the role of the intelligentsia is very important and effective.

The article urged the enlightened and educated class not to wait and look on the current events but they should take part in the implementation of the reforms launched. In the face of such a reasonable and progressive change, indifference and isolation on the part of enlightened elements is considered as running away from the duty they have to discharge.

Today, the intelligentsia constitutes the most active and sincere supporters of democracy. As long as there is no co-operation and practical support and sacrifice by the learned elements, no desirable progress will be made towards the determined goal.

Radio Afghanistan Programme

MONDAY

1. English Programme: 8.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kcs = 19 m band.
2. English Programme: 3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15125 kcs = 19 m band.
Urdu Programme: 6.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4775 kcs = 62m band.
3. English Programme: 6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4775 kcs = 62m band.
Russian Programme: 9.30-11.30 p.m. AST 4775 kcs = 62 m band.
Arabic Programme: 11.00-11.30 p.m. AST 11735 kcs = 25 m band.
French Programme: 11.30-12.00 midnight 15225 kcs = 19 m band.
German Programme: 10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 15225 kcs = 25 m band.
The Programmes include news, commentaries, interviews, topical and historical reports and music.
Western Music
Sunday, 9.00-9.55 p.m. classical and light programmes. Friday 1.00-1.45 p.m. light programme. Tuesday, 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes. Thursday, 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes.

Air Services

TUESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul Arrival-0915
Mazar-Kabul Arrival-1040
Kunduz-Kabul Arrival-1015
Khost-Kabul Arrival-1530
Kabul-Mazar Departure-0730
Kabul-Kunduz Departure-0800
Kabul-Kandahar-Karachi. Departure-1100
Kabul-Tehran. Departure-1130
Kabul-Khost. Departure-1300
PIA
Peshawar-Kabul Arrival-1105
Kabul-Peshawar Departure-1145

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20697-21122
Traffic 20169-24041
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
Radio Afghanistan 20462
New Clinic 24292
24275
D'Afghanistan Bank 20045
Bakhtar News Agency 20413
Afghan National Bank 21771
Airport 22318
Parwan Phone No. 20887
Bakhtar Phone No. 22619
Boo Ali Phone No. 23573

Pharmacies

Karte-Char Phone No. 23829
Iqbal Phone No. 22743
Afghan Phone No. 22919
Inayet Phone No. 28908

Organ Grinds as Dentist Pulls



Brunswick (DaD)—Amongst West German dentists, serving music to suffering patients to make them forget the pain, Brunswick dentist Dr. Jaeger plays a special part. It so happens that Dr. Jaeger is a collector of musical boxes and barrel-organs. Some of his old collector items, rather valuable in part, are grouped around the consulting-room, on one hand for im-

mediate use. Since the drill-swinging doctor cannot, at the same time, grind the organ, it's the musical boxes that have to do the main work of pain-soothing. Favourite with the more rugged clientele are the sounds emanating from a nearby skull, whilst more delicate souls prefer airs from that broun wooden case with a candle-adorned plump-ding-room, on one hand for im-

mediate use. Since the drill-swinging doctor cannot, at the same time, grind the organ, it's the musical boxes that have to do the main work of pain-soothing. Favourite with the more rugged clientele are the sounds emanating from a nearby skull, whilst more delicate souls prefer airs from that broun wooden case with a candle-adorned plump-ding-room, on one hand for im-

Names And Titles In Afghan Families

PART II

BY A.H. WALEH

Some names among the tribes sound meaningless and even ridiculous. Nicknames.

Nicknames are given by family, friends or neighbours. Generally, the basis of a nickname is the person's character. Some nicknames are funny, others corny or spiteful.

Qualities such as truthfulness, bravery and generosity are admired throughout the country. Those who lack these are given funny and even sarcastic nicknames.

One type of nickname indicates the physical characteristics of the person concerned such as tallness or shortness, but it does not cause an offence. In villages where names are predominantly religious, two persons with the same name are distinguished either by their father's name or by a nickname. For example one Abdul Rahman is son of Abdul Rahim and the other is known as "cunning".

Classmates often give one another nicknames that may not be very flattering such as Rashid the lazy.

PEN NAMES

Poets and writers in Afghanistan have always used a pen name or a pseudonym.

These pen names either indicate their native town, village, tribe or clan or give a clue to their character or outlook. Pen names such as Sajjuki (tribe), Wardaki (area) and Wafa (faithfulness) are three examples.

Some men of letters who are in

the trade or business their father's profession or their own as a pen name such as goldsmith, farmer and so on.

Before 1947, people did not have surnames or "family names" as they are called in Afghanistan. Literary figures and scholars with the same pen name caused confusion as did persons with exactly the same first and second names in classrooms and offices.

NO DEFINITE RULES

There are no hard and fast rules for the choice of family names as of yet. For example, one brother chooses his father's name but his brother, or even his sons, may well choose other names. Someone in the family with literary or artistic talent may decide to have his or her own surname and this again causes confusion. Names connected with places and tribes are the main source of confusion as so many people come from the same place or belong to the same tribe.

Girls usually change their family names upon marriage assuming their husband's name. Those who are in a hurry to get married assume the husband's surname

after their engagement or are teased about it by girl friends.

People having a pen name first and a family name added to it later are not rare. They end up with four names.

To simplify it seems an impossible job because they cannot change the first and second parts of their names, nor do they want to relinquish their pen and family names.

The majority of the people, however, have not yet adopted family names. A few assume the third name on going abroad or for other purposes.

FAMILY TITLES

While some people in the towns are concerned about keeping their family names or adopting them, some give each member of the family a "title". These titles are sometimes endearing and other times flattering. Thus a boy who is named Abdul Rahman may be called Gul, Agha, "the Flower Master" informally by his family, close relatives, friends and sometimes neighbours, but never formally in the classroom or office.

It is, however, different in the case of girls. A girl who is named Halima may be called Gul Jan "the Darling Flower" by everybody with the exception of her classmates. If the girl does not go to school or does not work in an office, her real name would never be used.

In about 70 per cent of the families in Kabul, boys and girls have family titles. This percentage is much lower in provincial

"Rivers Of Mud" Discovered Off Indian Coast

WASHINGTON, July 27, (AP).—American scientists reported Saturday finding a score of "huge" channels at the bottom of the Bay of Bengal off the coast of India carved out by "rivers of mud" which move with avalanche force about once or twice each century.

This was reported by the Coast and Geodetic Survey Oceanographic Research Vessel Pioneer which is on a 43.45km cruise that will end Aug. 11 at Oakland, California.

Dr. Robert Dietz, one of three American oceanographers taking part in a 20-nation study of the Indian Ocean, said:

"These channels are of enormous dimensions. The largest surveyed by our scientists, are located about two miles below the surface of the sea, was about 6.4 km wide and 91 metres deep.

"We estimate that it carried a volume of water 25 times larger than that of the Mississippi River. We followed it for about 32 km. before we lost it."

Dietz explained that mud is deposited on the continental shelf by many rivers that flow into the Bay of Bengal.

"Possibly about once or twice each century," he said, "this mud suddenly moves with compelling force from the shelves, across the bottom of the sea through these huge channels. What triggers these sudden avalanches of mud at the bottom of the sea is not known."

"But the mud is apparently funneled down submarine channels cut into the steep continental slopes, which link the continental shelves and the ocean bottom, and pours across the almost flat sea floor for hundreds of miles. At some time in the distant past, the mud avalanches cut these enormous channels out of the sea bottom."

"Each time this phenomenon occurs," Dietz said, "it fills the sea channel to overflowing with huge, massive fluid rivers of mud."

"The volume is so great that it is overflowing the channels it builds its own levees or walls, just as the Mississippi River does on land. These mud rivers run along the bottom of the sea like a flood of mercury."

Dietz said it is not known how long the avalanches last, but he described them as truly remarkable phenomena of the sea.

Free Exchange Rates At D' Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, July 27.—The following are the exchange rates at D' Afghanistan Bank.

Afghanistan per Currency		
Buying	U.S. Dollars	Selling
90.40	100.00	57.90
100.00	Pounds Sterling	100.00
14.12	German Marks	14.25
13.1548	Swiss Francs	13.9115
11.4872	New French Franc	11.5005
7.60	Indian Rupee	Draft 7.80
6.82	Pakistani Rupee	Cash 6.90
6.52	Pakistani Rupee	Draft 6.90

centres and far lower in the villages.

Actually, this trend has been started by the upper classes. Now that they have abandoned the custom, the middle and lower middle classes have picked it up. It is like the custom of the "chadari" the shroud-like garment covering ladies which has been discarded by educated women and adopted by a few villagers, etc. coming to town.

Pakhtuns, the lovers of simplicity, shun family titles both in the town and the country. Only Tajiks and a few Uzbeks, urbanized in recent years, make use of family titles.



Cuban Enemies Not To Receive Security In Cuba, Says Castro

CUBA, July 27. (Reuter).—Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro warned last night that the enemies of the Cuban revolution would receive "no rights, security or happiness" in Cuba.

Speaking to a great rally of more than 200,000, the Cuban leader denounced saboteurs and central intelligence agents.

Castro said the punishment of counter-revolutionaries was a vital need and added: "if any one must die in this fight, let it be our enemies."

The festivities commemorated the attempts Dr. Castro led 11 years ago yesterday to capture the Moncada barracks in Santiago and topple the former Batista regime.

Dr. Castro said that contrary to some assertions, Cuban revolutionaries were not fanatics but people of thoughts and feelings.

He announced government plan to slow down the fast growth of Havana saying the government planned to put new factories in line.

Sultan Mahmud Ghazi Leaves For Home After Boundary Talks

PEKING, July 27.—Mr. Sultan Mahmud Ghazi, Leader of the Afghan Boundary Commission and Chief of the Afghan Air Authority left Peking for Afghanistan yesterday.

Mr. Ghazi and an Afghan Commission had gone to Peking to negotiate the final demarcation of the Sino-Afghan border. According to the China News Agency, Mr. Ghazi during his stay in the People's Republic of China, also exchanged views with the Chinese civil aviation authorities on the possibility of starting air service between the two countries.

An earlier report said that Mr. Miskinyan, the Afghan Ambassador in Peking gave a dinner in honour of the Afghan Boundary Commission on Saturday evening. Guests included: Mr. Chou-en-lai, the Prime Minister, and other prominent personalities of the People's Republic of China.

The Sino-Afghan Friendship Association also gave a reception in honour of the Afghan Commission on Saturday at which the Afghan Ambassador and members of the Afghan Embassy in Peking as well as Mr. Chang-Kai, President of the Association were also present.

Dr. Castro's remarks were warmly received by the crowd since Santiago is the second city of Cuba and has always laboured under the shadow of wealthy Havana.

EFTA Activities

(Contd from page 2)

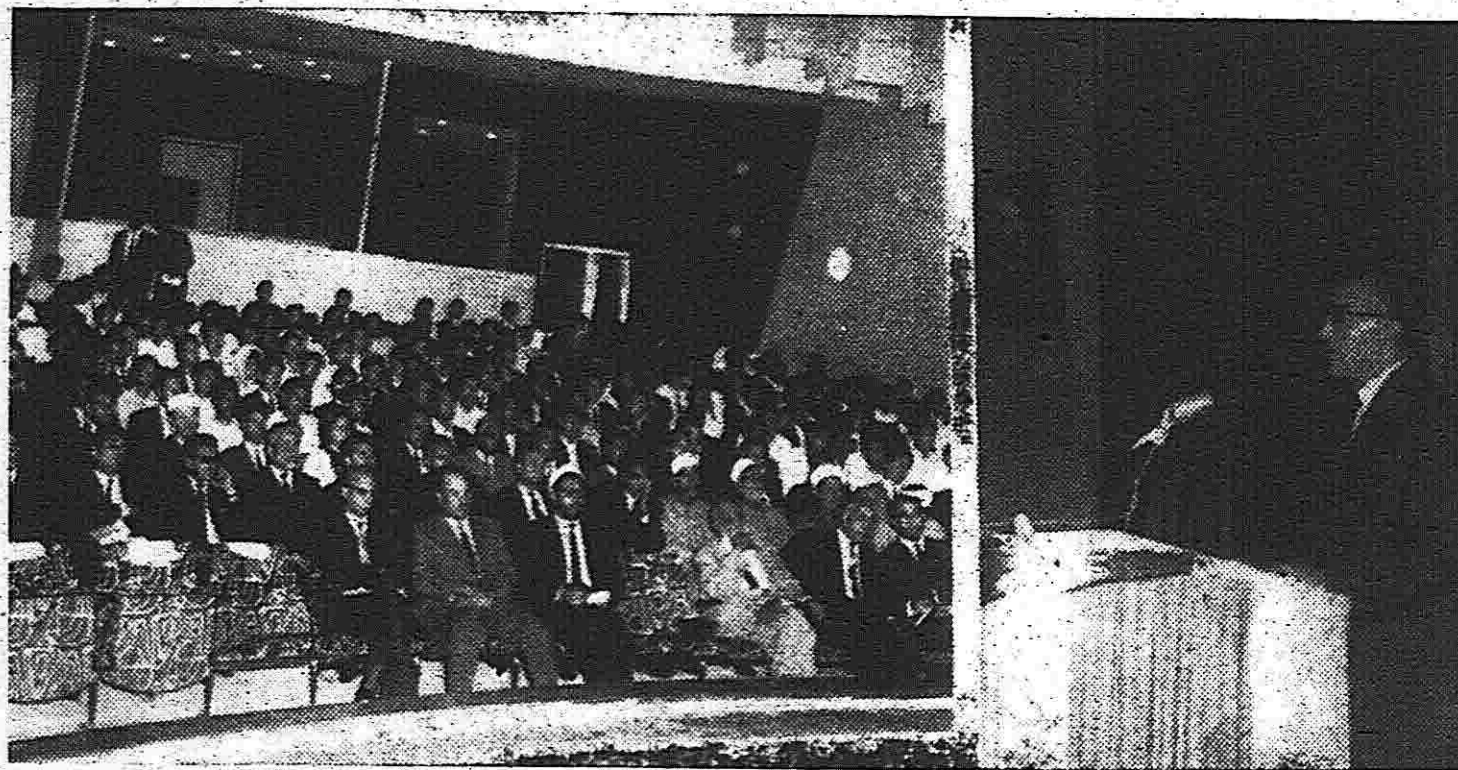
from regional economic groupings of their own. These countries might do worse than ponder the experience of EFTA. The Association has demonstrated that a free trade area is just as practicable as a customs union and far less potentially disruptive of world trade.

It has shown that what was once thought of as an insuperable obstacle, the problem of drawing up rules of origin (criteria to determine that goods benefiting from tariff reductions not merely originate but are also wholly or largely produced within the free trade area), can in practice be overcome. It has also shown that a regional grouping does not require expensive bureaucratic machinery—the strength of the EFTA secretariat is only seventy.

In its four-and-a-half years of life Europe's often underrated second trade grouping may well have been charting a path which less-developed countries all over the world could follow with profit.

(LPS)

Friendship Society Marks Anniversary Of UAR Revolution



KABUL, 27.—On the occasion of the United Arab Republic National Day, Mr. Rishtya, President of the Afghan-UAR Friendship Association, gave an afternoon party at Kabul Nandary yesterday.

Mr. Rishtya in his speech described the historical importance of the Revolution of July 22, 1952 and its widespread influence on political life in Asia and Africa, especially in the spheres of the struggle against colonialism.

He also referred to the ties of friendship existing between the fraternal countries and expressed pleasure at the identity of national goals and the international position adopted by the two countries.

Mr. Salahuddin Kansoh in a statement extolled the role of Sayyed Jamaledin Afghan in the nationalist movements in Asia especially among the Arab nations and wished continued and stronger ties of friendship between the two Moslem nations.

The guests at the party were entertained with Afghan music by artists from Radio Afghanistan; recorded Arab music was also presented at the function.

Picture shows Mr. Rishtya speaking to the gathering.

Gov. Rockefeller Calls Out New York National Guard To Halt Rochester Rioting

ALBANEY, New York, July 27. (Reuter).—GOVERNOR Nelson Rockefeller ordered units of the New York national guard to riot-torn Rochester Sunday, "as a precautionary measure."

The governor said the militiamen would be sent to the northern New York state city and would be available as needed to aid state and local police.

"Law and order will be maintained in the city of Rochester,"

The governor's action came as new Negro rioting broke out last night in Rochester in the same area in which the city weekend of racial violence exploded on Friday night.

Police who went to investigate a report of looting were stoned by residents.

Their call for help brought a score of state troopers and local police into the debris-littered area.

Police fired tear gas as angry crowds of Negroes gathered and threw stones and bottles.

A helicopter, used by police to keep a watch on Rochester racial violence, crashed into a house, fell to the street, hit a car and burst into flames yesterday.

Three people were reported to have died, one was said to be the pilot of the helicopter which was hovering about 150 feet above a Negro residential district when it exploded.

First reports said that the house was wrapped in flames and two people had died.

Prophet Starks, a 27-year-old Negro, ran to the burning helicopter and dragged two men out. "I couldn't tell how many more people were in the helicopter," he said.

A group of several hundred quickly gathered around the flaming wreck.

One Negro eye-witness, Alva Bates, said that it appeared the helicopter "was trying to land. It hit the building, it seemed to turn around in mid-air," he said.

Another eye-witness said there were three explosions an adjacent house also caught fire but the flames were quickly put out. Police cordoned off the entire area.

An earlier report said: Bands of Negroes and some whites roamed this industrial city during the night in the second outbreak of rioting and looting in 24 hours.

Defying an all-night curfew, they yuled stones, bottles, beer cans and even a gallon carton of

ice cream and looted liquor stores about 30 different points throughout the city.

More than 300 people have been arrested, and there has been one death—a white man struck down by a Negro and killed by a passing car. A Negro who was found shot is in poor condition.

Gunfire rattled through the streets as more than 1,000 state troopers and police strove to restore order. Apart from sporadic raids on liquor shops, the trouble was brought under control by about 0800 GMT.

The violence began on Friday night when police tried to arrest a drunken Negro. Other Negroes jumped on the police and a brushfire riot swept through a crowd of Negroes attending a street dance.

Looting quickly erupted in areas some distance away and spread to many parts of the city. Observers said the outbreak was much worse than those in New York's Harlem last week because it was more widespread.

Officials believe the looters have been animated by greed and vandalism rather than by Negro complaints of police brutality—especially by members of the black Muslim movement who have been active here.

There were reports of migrant workers and others driving into the city from other areas to take part in the plundering.

Five hours after last night's rioting began, police reported calls were coming into police headquarters at a rate of one very 10 seconds.

An attempt was made to set fire to a cafe by igniting liquor from its bar. Police charged a road-block of furniture and wood piled up by Negroes at a city crossroads.

Two ambulance crews reported they had been fired on while answering calls to pick up injured people, and on the city's west side, police began a gunbattle with someone firing from a block of flats.

Meanwhile prisoners packed the central city jail and a busload of prisoners had to be taken to the county prison to ease overcrowding.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, July 27.—Mr. Ghulam Dastagir, a student of the College of Engineering and Mr. Abdul Rahman, a graduate of Habibia High School returned home from the United States of America yesterday. They had been awarded USAID scholarships for training as pilots for the Ariana Afghan Airlines.

KABUL, July 27.—The Foreign Affairs Commission of the Afghan National Assembly yesterday discussed the Afghan-Soviet Agreement on Cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The Commission later approved and passed it on to the Secretariat. The Agreement remained under the consideration of the Commission for 3 weeks.

Resolution Warns OAS Members Not To Maintain Relations With Cuba Govt.

WASHINGTON, July 27. (Reuter).—

THE 20-nation Organisation of American States (OAS) has bound its members virtually to isolate the Cuban regime in Cuba, but observers said Sunday only time will disclose the practical effect of its action.

At a week-long meeting here, the Western hemisphere foreign ministers passed resolutions Saturday requiring all OAS states not to maintain relations with Cuba and to cease trading with her apart from "humanitarian" shipments of food, medicines and medical equipment.

Fifteen nations voted for the measure and four—Mexico, Chile, Uruguay and Bolivia—against. These four countries still maintain diplomatic relations with Cuba and with the exception of Bolivia the bulk of Latin American trading with Cuba.

Venezuela was banned from voting because it was an interest-charges of aggression against the ed party having brought the Cuban regime which led to the ministers action.

The ministers warned the Cuban government that if it persisted in "aggression and intervention" against any OAS country, the member states could resort to armed force until the OAS took collective action to ensure the peace and security of the continent.

The fact that three of the four nations opposing the sanctions represent the bulk of Latin American trade with Cuba is only one of the basic factors which pose a

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 8 and 10 p.m. French film: CADET ROUSSELLE, starring: Francois perier and Dany Robin.

KABUL OCCINEMA:

At 8 p.m. Indian film: LALACH.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film: LAL QILA.

ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 5 p.m. Indian film: BAGHDAD KA CHOR.

KABUL, July 27.—Ten students of the 10th Grades in Habibia and Ghazi High Schools, who had gone to the United States of America under the American Field Service Programme to get acquainted with American children and schools, returned home yesterday.

They were sent to the United States last year.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Kabul Times Will Cost Af. 2 Beginning Wednesday

High production costs have forced the Kabul Times to increase its price to Af. 2 per copy, effective Wednesday, July 22.

Although the newspaper is operated as a public service and no attempt has been made to charge a rate actually equal the cost of production, the new price will at least reflect a more realistic approach in this direction.

The overseas rate of \$15 per year has covered only the postage and left nothing to pay for the cost of the paper. This rate will now be \$30 per year. The subscription rate in Kabul will not be changed during the current Afghan year.

Quick Sale: Red 1963 VOLKSWAGEN, Deluxe Model, With luggage rack and other extras U.S. Specifications. Almost new, US \$1,600 or afghani equivalent. Also two bicycles (men's and ladies) U.S. made, U.S. \$25.00 each or afghani equivalent. Call US-AID 22411, Ext. 62.

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